

Commercial Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14.

THE SUNDAY ISSUE.

The Advertiser does not believe in a wide-open Sunday and regards the California Sunday as a relic of the mining camp. But it is not prepared to accept the Sabbatarian law this Territory has as one which could not be improved by a few liberal amendments. For the comfort of the greater part of our citizens and tourists Hawaii is too tightly shut on the first day of the week. It is absurd to deny a man the right to buy soda water and tobacco on any day of the week; and such denial is likely, if persisted in, to create an overwhelming sentiment in favor of the wide-open policy ending in open saloons and race tracks.

There are not many other changes needed in the present law which may be interpreted more liberally than most people think in the line of work that is "needful" or which may avert disaster. But the ones we have mentioned ought certainly to be made. If milk may be sold on Sunday, people who prefer soda water should be permitted to get it; and if one may buy druggist's sundries at certain hours of the first day, or a newspaper, or hire a rig, it is not stretching the principle very far to let him buy cigars.

The Advertiser does not regard this issue as one for the churches to decide, though if it were, the evangelical communions would be overwhelmingly voted down by the Catholics, Episcopalians and Mormons. It is a question of public policy, and we adhere to the belief that public policy requires a general day of rest on one day out of seven, qualified only by the right to sell and buy such comforts or necessities as may contribute to the rational enjoyment of one's leisure time. We should strongly object to the opening of grocery stores, blacksmith shops, broker's offices and the like on Sunday; but by the same principle which, under the present law, permits livery stables and restaurants to keep open, newspapers to be circulated and cars to be run, cigars, soda water and the like should be freely sold.

THE INSURANCE DRAIN.

The premiums paid for fire insurance in this Territory last year amounted to \$364,628.51. The greater part of this sum went out of the country to be divided among fifty or more fire insurance companies. What was returned in the form of payments to fire losers amounted to \$153,261.17, leaving a net loss to the circulating medium of the Territory of \$211,467.34.

Why should not that money have been kept at home by the organization here of either (1) a strong fire insurance company or (2) a number of co-operative companies? To have a million of dollars taken from the Territory every few years for a guarantee of recompense from fire losses which its people could give themselves, is a serious matter.

A local insurance company of large capital could do a safe business—if it kept out Chinatown—for the reason that this city is one of the best "risks" in the United States. Back East every house, during the greater part of the year, is heated throughout and this establishes a danger from fire which is eliminated here. In Hawaii, as a rule, the kitchen contains the only heating apparatus and this is cold much of the time. Very few fires occur in residence districts and none spreads into a conflagration.

Nor could a conflagration start outside of the business section, owing to the multiplicity of trees and the spaces between houses; while the business section itself is semi-fireproof and well-protected by a near-by fire department, having an unfailing supply of salt water to draw upon if fresh water should give out. Along the waterfront a fire tug is ready to assist the fire engines ashore. A minor item of safety outside the business district is the abundant use of redwood, in building construction, which burns slowly.

It may be safely assumed that there is no other city in the United States of 40,000 and more inhabitants where the fire losses are so slight as they were here in 1904—less than \$4 per capita. For recompense for fire losses we paid over \$9 per capita. The balance is heavily against us; far too heavily for our good and at the same time capable of being changed in our favor.

Why not a home insurance combination? What enterprise except six cent sugar, would offer better returns on the investment?

It would be like Togo, while Russia is worrying over the question of what to do with Rojstevsky to call in at Madagascar and attend to the matter himself.

Ten to one that nobody will ever be arrested, much less convicted, on a charge of murdering Mrs. Stanford.

GREAT BATTLE LOSSES.

If the Russian losses in the battle of Mukden (for the battles from day to day are as much one as was the three days' fight at Gettysburg) are as officially reported, they exceed the combined losses of contending armies in any other battle since the invention of gunpowder. Russia officially admits a loss of 155,000 men. Here are some previous statistics:

Borodino—French loss, 30,000; Russian, 40,000.
Waterloo—French loss, 31,000; allies, 22,000.
Austerlitz—French loss, 7800; allies, 35,000.
Wagram—French loss, 30,000; Austrian, 35,000.
Friedland—French loss, 8000; allies, 19,000.
Eylau—French loss, 20,000; allies, 18,000.
Hohenlinden—French loss, 5000; Austrian, 20,000.
Dresden—French loss, 8000; allies, 27,000.
Leipsic—French loss, 55,000; allies, 53,000.
Jena-Auerstadt—French loss, 14,000; Prussian, 35,000.
Blenheim—French loss, 40,000; allies, 13,000.
Malplaquet—French loss, 20,000; allies, 18,000.
Rossbach—Prussian, 500; allies, 7500.
Zorndorf—Prussian, 11,000; Russian, 24,000.
Kunersdorf—Prussian, 18,500; allies, 16,000.
Magenta—French-Sardinian, 4000; Austrians, 17,000.
Solferino—French-Sardinian, 18,000; Austrians, 20,000.
Sadowa—Prussians, 9000; Austrians, 44,000.
Gravelotte—Germans, 21,000; French, 14,000.
Sedan—Germans, 9000; French, 38,000.
Inkermann—Russians, 9000; allies, 2500.
The Alma—Russians, 5500; allies, 3300.
Sevastopol (final)—Russians, (?); allies, 10,000.
Plevna—Russians, 40,000; Turks, 55,000.
Gettysburg—Federal, 23,156; Confederate, 31,621.
Antietam—Federal, 12,469; Confederate, 25,899.
Chickamauga—Federal, 15,851; Confederate, 17,804.
Chancellorsville—Federal, 16,000; Confederate, 12,281.
Wilderness—Federal, 37,737; Confederate, 11,400.
Seven days before Richmond—Federal, 15,249; Confederate, 17,583.
Stone River—Federal, 11,578; Confederate, 25,560.
Peetersburg—Federal, 10,586; Confederate, (?).
Shiloh—Federal, 13,573; Confederate, 10,699.
Spottsylvania—Federal, 26,461; Confederate, 9000.
Cold Harbor—Federal, 14,931; Confederate, 1700.
Fredericksburg—Federal, 12,353; Confederate, 4576.
Chattanooga—Federal, 5616; Confederate, 8884.
Bull Run—Federal, 2952; Confederate, 1752.

The most deadly of the Napoleonic battles and of all those recorded above was that of Leipsic where, on both sides, there were 108,000 casualties. But the losses of the Czar's army alone at Mukden eclipse Leipsic by 47,000 casualties or nearly as many men as were killed, wounded and missing at Gettysburg. Add the official Japanese losses, about 41,000, and the margin increases to 88,000 or 35,000 more men than fell on both sides at the battle of Waterloo.

And the battle of Mukden is still going on, though it has moved some miles up-country.

CALIFORNIA JAPANESE ISSUE.

The politicians who are stirring California with their appeals against Japanese immigration are doubtless a source of keen embarrassment to the President and his advisers. There is danger that they will, in the long run, so work upon public passion that mob violence will follow, of which some Japanese will be the victims. Such a result could not be otherwise than critical; for Japan is now in a position to demand the rights of a first-class power and is as sensitive as was ancient Rome or as is modern England about the treatment of her subjects. She would not go to sleep, as China did, if the men of her allegiance were stoned to death in the streets of San Francisco. Her demand for satisfaction would be instant and peremptory and it would not be denied.

Wise Californians, especially the decent press, will discourage by every possible means another sand lot agitation and will try, instead, to have the new yellow peril dealt with through the chancelleries at Washington and Tokio. Japan does not want the immigration issue to become acute; she is eager and hopeful that lasting peace and friendship may exist between herself and the United States; and to forestall the sand-lot issue she is now refusing passports to laboring coolies who want to go to California and other coast states direct. These coolies, however, evade the rule by coming here first and then going on.

What then? Considering that Chinese laborers are not permitted the inter-State rights which are logically theirs by law so far as passage between Hawaii and California is concerned, it ought to be easy, with the assent of Japan, to also forbid the entrance at mainland ports of Japanese from Hawaii who are not provided with consular passports. Of course Japan

would see that no such passports were issued to laborers here, thus following the home rule as regards passports from Japan to the American coast direct. It would all be easy enough and amicable, giving Hawaii the labor it needs—in default of which it would cease to be California's best customer; stopping the coolie influx to the coast and respecting the national pride and dignity of an empire which is proving itself more than a match for Russia.

But this is not a matter for the sand lots or the yellow press. It is work for the still air of the cabinet room.

If Oyama's flanking armies are in touch they must have surrounded what is left of Kuropatkin's force. In that case a surrender cannot be long delayed, providing the flankers, at the point of junction, are strong enough to hold their ground.

Mr. Jones gets 15 years. His victims got eternity.

THE HOUSE.

(Continued from page 3.)

Six policemen from Molokai petitioned for pay for 14 days' service in January.

An appropriation of \$300 was asked for a school and teachers' cottage at Kihai.

A copy of the resolutions adopted by the Federation of Catholic societies of Hawaii respecting the Sunday law was received and read by the clerk of the House.

The following bills were introduced and read by title first time:

To regulate the admission of attorneys and counselors at law. (Coelho.)
To provide a fire department for Wailuku. (Coelho.)

To provide for the election of Road Supervisors. (Cox.)

Fernandez introduced resolutions for the appropriation of \$80 each for water tanks at Kaumana and Keeha school houses and for \$1500 for a school house and tank at Paauhau plantation.

The rules were suspended at the opening of the afternoon's session of the House in order to allow Broad to introduce a bill to repeal the present act relating to poi.

THIRD READINGS.

The order of the day being reached the following bills came up for third reading:

An act relating to the amendments of bonds in judicial proceedings. (Andrade.) Passed.

An act to amend sections 1155 and 1156 of the Civil Code relating to judgments, executions and new trials. (Andrade.) Passed.

An act to amend Section 1660 of the Revised Laws providing for the appointment of District Magistrates. (Sheldon.) Andrade moved an amendment placing the appointive power in the hands of the Chief Justice instead of the Governor and a debate ensued.

Holstein wished the appointing power to go to neither the Governor nor Chief Justice but wished the Supervisors of the different Counties to have the choice of District Magistrates. On his motion the bill was tabled.

An act relating to liens of judgments and decrees and repealing Section 24 of Chapter LVII of the laws of 1892. (Smith.)

The bill failed on a vote of 15 to 14, Quinn being absent when the vote was called.

An act relating to vehicles, tires and wheels. (Holstein.) Passed.

A number of bills passed on by the Printing Committee were read the second time and referred to the Standing Committee.

HALEIWA.

The Haleiwa Hotel, Honolulu's famous country resort, on the line of the Oahu Railway, contains every modern improvement and affords its guests an opportunity to enjoy all amusements—golf, tennis, billiards, fresh and salt water bathing, shooting, fishing, riding and driving. Tickets, including railway fare and one full day's room and board, are sold at the Honolulu station and Trent & Company for \$5.00. For departure of trains consult time table.

On Sundays, the Haleiwa Limited, a two-hour train, leaves at 8:22 a. m.; returning, arrives in Honolulu at 10:10 p. m.

Special Dinner.

The following special dinner will be served today from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. at the Boston Restaurant, 921 Bethel street, just in the rear of the post-office:

Cream asparagus soup; boiled mullet, mayonnaise sauce; fried frog's legs, mushroom sauce; boiled breast veal, horse radish sauce; roast young pig, apple sauce; stuffed turkey, cranberry sauce; shrimp salad; sugar peas and mashed potatoes; lemon cream pie; sliced oranges; tea, coffee, chocolate and cold drinks.

Another Kicker.

Honolulu, March 13, 1905.

Editor Advertiser: Please grant me space enough to find out what kind of bond in the brickwork on the Normal School they intend to call that. It is, I suppose, to be Flemish bond. If so, they are away off. Flemish bond is different altogether, and the architect or the clerk of works ought to know better than to allow that kind of work to go on. Now, what is going to be done with such people, doing a competent man out of a job, especially on a government job? H. KAROX.

NO OTHER LINIMENT will heal a cut or bruise so quickly as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. No other affords such prompt relief from rheumatic pains. No other is so valuable for deep seated pains like lame back and pains in the chest. Give this liniment a trial and become acquainted with its remarkable qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

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These are a few of the latest in the Perfumery line; in the neatest of packages.

We claim these goods the most exquisite ever shown in this city, and most appropriate holiday gifts.

Ask to be shown these and convince yourself.

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Go East

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New cars and equipment, electric lights, library, reading lamp in every berth, barber shop, club car, best dining service, route the most scenic, through Ogden or Salt Lake City and

Right to Chicago

In 3 days. For tickets, reservations, etc., ask agents of the

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CONSULT US—

We are specialists—have spent years in the study of your eyes—therefore know what is wrong and how to correct it.

IF YOUR EYES TROUBLE YOU—COME TO US.

The cost is nothing. Just a charge for glasses. None for our services.

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insures depositors against all

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Cashier.

Buy a Piano . . .

We will make the terms easy so that you can have a first-class instrument without feeling any burden in paying for it.

BERGSTROM MUSIC CO., LTD. Odd Fellows Building.

Something New In Garden Hose

Ask for ORANGE COTTON RUBBER LINED HOSE.

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Also the BEST of the OLD and ACCESSORIES.

Call and examine the stock of the

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The First?

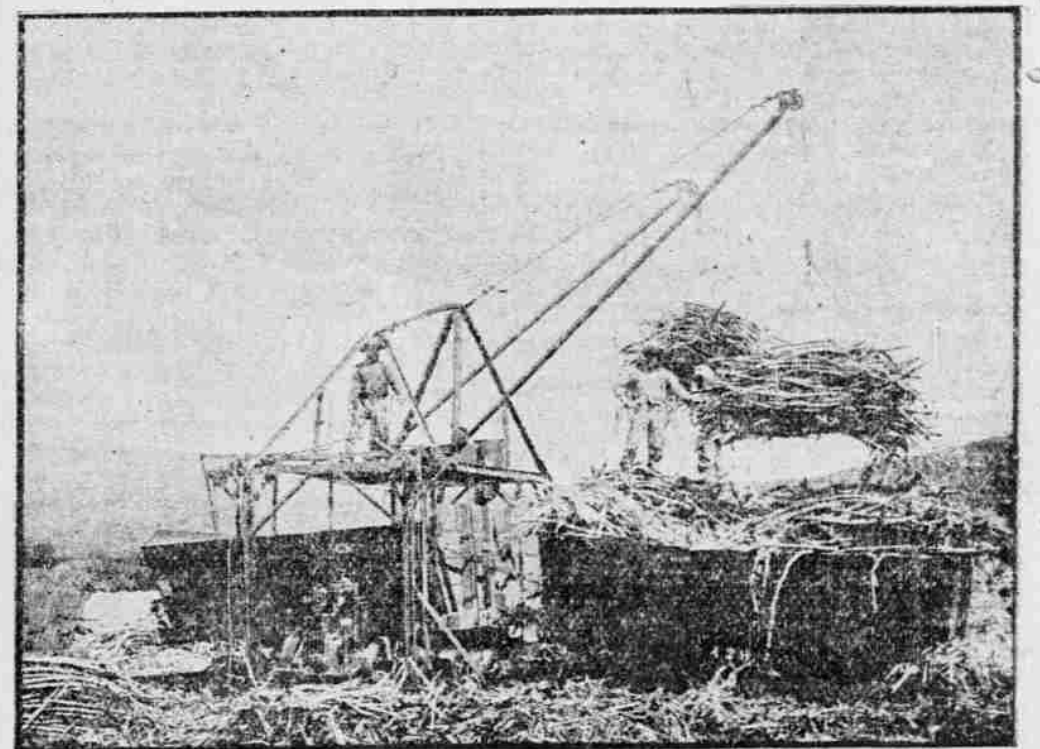
the house hunter asks is "Has the house electric lights?"

Electric lighting is the biggest asset in the home. The modern person demands the up-to-date conveniences of electricity as the first requisite to real living.

If you are not already enjoying this great comfort consult us about wiring your house. The cost of wiring is small.

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The Improved Wilson-Webster Cane Loader!

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Others are nearing completion and may be seen at the shops near the Oahu Railway station.

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ADIES' AND GENTS' CLOTHING CLEANED AT LOWEST PRICES.

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NOTICE.

ANY WOMAN OR GIRL NEEDING help or advice, is invited to communicate, either in person or by letter, with Ensign L. Anderson, matron of the Salvation Army Woman's Industrial Home, No. 1650 King street.